Co-operation to Fight Cross Border Terrorism

*267. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA NAHATA:
SHRI AMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of foreign countries that have agreed to cooperate to fight cross border terrorism which had been evident in Kashmir; and

(b) whether any agreement in this regard has been reached with those countries, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) and (b) Sir, the following countries have agreed to cooperate to fight terrorism:

Central Asia: Most of the countries in Central Asian region (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turmenistan, Tajikistan) including Turkey have indicated their desire to establish cooperation to meet the challenges of international terrorism and extermism, especially as manifested in our region. The desire has been reciprocated in interaction with the leaderships of those countries and India.

Egypt: A cooperation Agreement between the Government of India and the Arab Republic of Egypt to combat all forms of criminal acts pertaining to terrorists, trans-national and organised crimes was signed on October 16, 1995.

Nepal: The Government of Nepal have assured that their territory would not be used for activities inimical to India's interest and have been extending their cooperation to the Government of India in this regard.

Poland: A Draft Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Poland on Cooperation in Combatting Organised Crime and International Terrorism has been initialled between the two sides on an *ad referendum* basis on October 20, 1999. Consultations are underway between the two sides to finalise the text of the Agreement.

Russia: An Agreement on Cooperation and Interaction between the Ministry of Home Affairs of India and the Ministry of Security of the Russian Federation was signed on January 28, 1993 during the visit of

President Yeltsin to India. Article 1 of the Agreement states. "The Parties shall within their competence and on the basis of reciprosity, exchange information and experience in the sphere of combatting different manifestations of terrorism, organised crime, illegal arms trade, international illegal economic activities and contraband".

Tunisia: A Joint Declaration on Combatting International Terrorism, Drug Trafficking and Organised Crime was signed between India and Tunisia on October 17, 1995 at tunis

UAE: an Extradition Treaty has been signed between India and the United Arab Emirates, which provides for extradition of persons charged with offences relating to terrorism, including murder, cul pable homicide not amounting to murder, assault causing bodily harm, kidnapping, hostage-taking, offences involving serious damage to property or disruption of public facilites and offences relating to firearms or other weapons, or explosives, or dangerous substances.

USA: Issues relating to terrorism and its impact on India are a subject of discussions between India and the US. India and the US have agreed to intensify cooperation in combatting terrorism. A new Extradition Treaty with the US came into force on July 21, 1999.

Members of Central Administrative Tribunals

*268. SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Central Administrative Tribunals, one of the two members of a double bench is not a judicial member;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that CAT's rules of Procedure provide for hearing by single member benches comprising of an Administrative member alone;

(c) if so, does it not reduces the credibility of the judgements of CAT; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/contemplated by Government?